

**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

**Listing of Claims:**

1. (Currently Amended) A method of determining the cardiac output of a patient, the method comprising the steps of:
  - (a) measuring the patient's height;
  - (b) measuring the patient's heart rate;
  - (c) measuring the velocity time integral or stroke distance of blood flowing from the heart of the patient via the pulmonary valve;
  - (d) calculating, using a single variable formula, the diameter of the pulmonary valve of the patient wherein the single variable is the patient's height, and thereby calculating the cross sectional area of the pulmonary valve; and
  - (e) calculating a value for the cardiac output of the patient as the product of the heart rate, the velocity time integral and the cross sectional area of the ~~heart~~ pulmonary valve.
2. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 1 further comprising the step of measuring the correlation between the patient's height and of the diameter of the pulmonary valve for a population of individuals.
3. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 2 wherein said population is selected having similar body characteristics to said patient.
- 4-6. (Canceled)
7. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the single variable formula is:
$$\text{pulmonary annular diameter} = 0.0106 \times \text{height (cms)} + 0.265 \text{ cm}$$
- 8-14. (Canceled)

15. (New) A method as claimed in claim 2 wherein said correlation is determined through the utilization of a first ratio of the relative speed of the flow velocity through the pulmonary artery and the flow velocity through the aortic annulus, and a second ratio of the patient's height to the aortic annulus diameter.

16. (New) A method as claimed in claim 15 wherein the first ratio is substantially equal to 1.126.

17. (New) A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein measuring the velocity time integral or stroke distance of blood flowing from the heart of the patient via the pulmonary valve is performed with an ultrasonic transducer device.